

The Daily Freeman.

MORNING EDITION.

The Freeman.

With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the rod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
OF BRATTLEBORO.
For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
OF BURLINGTON.
For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

County Nominations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
C. W. WILLARD, { For Senators.
PAUL DILLINGHAM, {
DON P. CARPENTER, {
SAMUEL S. KELTON, {
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, Judge of Probate.
J. W. HEATON, State's Attorney.
J. H. ORCUTT, Sheriff.
EREN. W. COISS, High Bailiff.
ORANGE COUNTY.
HORATIO BROCK, { Senators.
ZENAS L. UPHAM, {
L. HINCKLEY, { Judges.
E. L. TRACY, {
R. FARNHAM, Jr., State's Attorney.
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.
CALEDONIA COUNTY.
A. E. JUDVINE, { Senators.
I. N. HALL, {
SERENO MONTGOMERY, { Judges.
EZRA A. PARKS, {
A. J. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.
GEO. W. CAHOON, State's Attorney.
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.
CHAS. SHUMAN, Bailiff.

Lamoille County Convention.

The Republicans of Lamoille County are invited to meet in Convention at Hydepark, on Thursday, August 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Officers, and doing such other business as may be deemed advisable.

L. D. NEWTON, { Republican
G. W. HENDER, { Co.
C. S. PARKER, { Committee.
Johnson, July 20, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARMONY BY DIVISION.—Several disinterested patriots of Grand Isle County,—possibly not satisfied with existing County nominations,—have issued a call for a Convention of Freeman, at North Hero, the 24th inst.

Sundry Democrats in Franklin County, for a similar reason doubtless, have called a Convention at Fairfield, the 20th inst.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.—We have received from Hon. Daniel Needham, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, a pamphlet containing the list of premiums and the regulations for the Annual Fair, to be held at Rutland Sept. 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.—Railroad Companies in Vermont will carry all animals and articles for exhibition, to and from the Fair, free of charge, and visitors for fare the way. Similar arrangements are expected to be made with the railroads out of the State, where their passengers and freight would come to the Fair.

INCENDIARISM.—Walton's *Daily Journal* of Tuesday has an article under the caption, "Our Village," reflecting, we think, very unjustly upon the character of our people, arraigning them, as it does, on the charge of incendiarism. The fire on the night of the 12th inst. is made the occasion of the homily, the rebuke resting upon its support upon the wholly baseless assumptions that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that our people approved the act, both of which, as far as we can learn, have no foundation in fact. Burning buildings is a grave offence, and the papers at home ought, at least, to give the village the benefit of the legal presumption of innocence, until the proof is furnished.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Rutland Herald of the 8th inst., says—counterfeit \$1 bills on the Bradford (Vt.) Bank made their appearance here yesterday. The following is a description: vignette, girl sitting, cattle, canal boat and cars on right end, 1, cattle, bridge, cars, &c., left end, 1, female portrait.

PERSONAL.—J. Luthrop Motley, recently appointed minister to Austria, will at once repair to Vienna.

Col. Hunter, who bore himself so gallantly at Bull Run, has been made a Brigadier General.

MAJOR JOYCE NOT RESIGNED.—We have a letter from Major Joyce, dated Camp Clermont, Va. the 10th inst., in which he states that he has no signed. We are glad to learn that the Regiment still has such an efficient officer.

The Battle near Springfield.

The telegraphic news, elsewhere in our paper, of the great battle in Missouri on the 10th, although as yet fragmentary and quite incomplete, is yet sufficient to satisfy us that the conflict was of the most desperate character, and the loss upon both sides very heavy.

The Rebels had in the immediate vicinity of the engagement more than 20,000 men, while our troops numbered only 8000. Notwithstanding this great disparity of forces, Gen. Lyon had been endeavoring for several days to draw the enemy into a general engagement, but the fight was avoided until the 10th. The Rebels had their choice of position, having fallen back as Lyon advanced until they reached a point at which they were willing to risk the fortune of a battle. The engagement was severe and sanguinary, more so than the battle at Bull Run, in proportion to the number of troops engaged.—The loss of 800, in killed and wounded in a force of 8000, proves how desperately our troops fought, and it also shows that the enemy fought with courage and fatal precision. The Rebel loss is beyond question twice ours.

According to Gen. Fremont's official dispatch to Col. Townsend, the result of the battle can hardly be accepted as a victory for our arms.—In the earlier part of the engagement our troops gained unquestionably decided advantages, but the loss of the gallant Lyon and the great numerical strength of the enemy made a retreat advisable as a prudent, though not a necessary move. The enemy made no pursuit, which of itself is indicative of the severity of the blow they received. Gen. Sigel did not fall back upon Springfield until the morning of the 11th, where he remained a day, and then fell back still farther toward Rolla, to prevent the enemy from getting between him and the reinforcements on the way to him; yet up to that time the Rebels had not been seen in pursuit.

But whether we should call it in military phrase, a victory, a drawn battle, or a reverse for our army, it unquestionably proves that our forces in Missouri are very much more than a match for twice their number of Rebels, and that they will be able to hold that State from the madness of rebellion at home, and the traitors, ruffians, and Indians from without under the lead of such villains as McCulloch, if he still lives, or if he be dead—as prisoners say—under other chieftains, who have as yet achieved a less infamous fame. Lyon is dead, but Fremont and Sigel live, and we have no fears for the fortune of Missouri.

General Lyon.

Whatever may have been the result in other respects of the battle in Missouri on the 10th inst., the death of the brave and lion-hearted General who there gave up his life for his Country will bring the depest grief, the most depressing sadness to the loyal hearts that have followed with unmixed admiration and affection his heroic conduct since he broke up the Rebel camp Jackson near St. Louis early in May.—Since that moment, however, the other Federal chieftains may have won esteem, the brave Lyon has held the first place in our enthusiastic admiration and our ardent love, and no fear has been entertained for the result in Missouri, while his military genius, his undagging energy and his good sword were active in her defence. But on Saturday last, while gallantly leading a charging column, waving his hat and cheering on his men to the splendid victory that was almost won, he fell, pierced by a fatal Rebel bullet, and every loyal heart mourns his loss with a grief unutterable. No braver heart, no stronger arm, remains to the Country, and we can but shed the bitter tears of a great sorrow.

But the brave Lyon has made for himself in his brief campaign of ninety days in Missouri an undying fame. He fell as did the brave Warren at Bunker Hill fighting for the liberties of his Country. The last throeb of his heart was for the honor and success of his Country's Flag, his last words an inspiring cheer to advance the ensign of Freedom. He could not have died more gloriously. His name and fame are secure for all coming time. The lustre of his brilliant achievements has already like a glorious halo encircled his brow, and in the constellation of heroes which the history of this new struggle for Freedom on the Western Continent shall preserve for the firmament of our Country's glory, none shall shine with a clearer and fairer and more shining star-like splendor than the good, brave, true-hearted Lyon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Sunday Schools of the Methodist Societies of Montpelier Center, Worcester, Plainfield, Barre, Berlin, Northfield, Waitsfield, Moretown and Middlesex, together with the School in this village, and many from the Sunday Schools of the other Societies in town, to the number in all of several hundred, met in this village to-day for a Picnic. A procession was formed at the State House yard, and, preceded by our excellent band, marched through the village to the grove on the hill in Berlin, south of the depot, where the hundreds assembled, partook of the good things brought with them for a lunch, and had a capital time, with speeches, songs, &c.

William J. Fuller, editor of the Middlebury, Vermont Register, is appointed mail agent on the railroad from Burlington, Vt., to Boston, Mass.—Times.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Sad Rumors from Missouri

THE FEDERAL ARMY ROUTED

LYON REPORTED KILLED

Siegel in Full Retreat!

National Fast Proclaimed.

St. Louis, August 13.
Rumors are current on the street on which some reliance can be placed, that Gen. Lyon's command has been totally routed by the rebels, Lyon is killed, and Sigel in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal forces. This information is said to have been received by a secessionist last evening. A messenger who bro't the news killed four horses between Springfield and Rolla, in his haste to outstrip the Government messenger. It is also reported that Gen. Fremont received despatches about midnight corroborating the above, but their contents are not divulged. Great anxiety is felt by Union men here, and the most serious apprehensions are indulged for the safety of our army. We shall probably get something reliable on the arrival of the train to-night.

New York, August 13.
A Washington special dispatch says it appears that the President privately conveyed to Garibaldi an offer of a command of a column, on learning that he would visit this Country.—It will be some time before an answer will be received. A letter from Minister Fogg states that Garibaldi said to him, "If your war is for Freedom, I am with you, with 20,000 men." The President has issued a proclamation designating the last Thursday in September as a day for a National Fast.

THE MISSOURI BATTLE!

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Rebels badly cut up

LYON KILLED

Our Loss 800 Killed and Wounded.

SIEGEL FALLS BACK IN GOOD ORDER

Reinforcements going to him

St. Louis, August 13.
The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last:

HEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

Gen. Lyon with three columns under himself, Gen. Sigel and Major Sturges of the cavalry attacked the enemy at half-past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8000 including 2000 home guards. The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000 including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee with the Texan rangers and Cherokee half bloods.

Their loss is reported heavy, including Gens. McCulloch and Price. This statement is confirmed by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Sigel left only one gun in the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from Springfield Bank.

Signed,

J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding.

The following is a verbal report taken from a special messenger who brought dispatches for Gen. Fremont early on Saturday morning.

Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to him on Davis creek on Green's prairie, a few miles south west of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on a rolling ground. At 20 minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's creek. Gen. Lyon's cavalry were posted on the enemy's left flank and Gen. Sigel's artillery on the right, they began a terrific attack and spread terror and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered the most in the fight and were almost annihilated.

Some time in the afternoon as General Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot from under him, he immediately mounted another and as he turned around to his men waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of his back and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on Gen. Sigel. Pursuit continued until night fall, when our little army rested for the night.

Sunday morning Gen. Sigel fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back on the city where the home guards were stationed. On reaching Springfield, fearing the great number of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Sigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision train and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him.

At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that Gen. Sigel has not been dis-

turbed in his march. Ninety of the rebels were captured, among whom was a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of McCulloch were among the trophies. Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla and Gen. Sigel and his army may be considered safe.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

City Banks take \$50,000 Government Loan.

MISSION TO THE INDIANS.

New York, August 14.
The Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have agreed to take \$50,000,000 of the Government loan, they to be sole recipients of the treasury notes.

WASHINGTON, August 14.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is about to leave for the Indian Territory and Nebraska, on business of the Bureau. The Government has no official advices that other than the half-breeds from the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi have entered the Confederate service. The forts there having been abandoned by U. S. troops, the Indians there supposed to be loyal, have been intimidated by Disunionists or deceived by promises depending on future fulfillment. Outside of the above Territory the Aborigines have not risen against our authority.

Late last night Mr. Faulkner was removed from jail to pleasant quarters, under the supervision of the Provost Marshal. Two members of the New York 32d Regiment were arrested in Alexandria on Tuesday dressed as Fire Zouaves, endeavoring in that disguise to escape to New York. They will be court martialed.

The Flags here to-day are at half-mast, as an emblem of the universal mourning for the death of the brave Lyon.

Foreign News.

Farther Point, August 12. Steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 4 P. M. August 1, and Londonderry the 21, passed here at 2.30. P. M. to day, on her way to Quebec. She has 189 passengers and about \$140,000 in specie.

The American horse Starke won the Goodwood cup; Wizzard ran second, and Optimist third.

Per contra. The American horse Starke ran second for the Goodwood stake. The winner was Eliecho.

The London Times' city article points out that it will be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

The weather in England was very fine and everything that could be desired for harvest operations.

How to do it.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13. A number of the heaviest business firms of this city, published a card to-day, that having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of Regiments in Gen. Banks' command, which information is of the greatest importance to the enemy, they will withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any newspapers continuing to furnish information of military movements.—It is understood that the Washington newspapers will hereafter be required to conform as far as possible to the restriction rule now applied to telegraphic correspondences in relation to military movements.

Cairo, Aug. 13.—Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Missouri, bringing three rebel prisoners well armed and mounted. The prisoners said the Tennessee force under Gen. Pillow had re-landed at New Madrid and that Jeff Thompson contemplated an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

J. H. PLATT, Jr., of West Hartford, has opened an office at Chelsea, Orange county, for the purpose of recruiting a company of Zouaves for the next Vermont Regiment.—Free Press.

OUR CLASSIC BATTLE FIELDS.—In the history of this country we have had three wars and one rebellion—the present still existing conflict.—Many and glorious have been the battles, and chivalrous the deeds that marked the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the conquest of Mexico, and it may be curious to contrast the names by which the battles of these three epochs are known, with the names of the principal conflicts in the present war. The euphony of the former contrasts strongly with the unpleasant sound of the latter. In the revolution we had such battles as those of Lexington, Yorktown and Saratoga. In 1812 we read of the contests at Chippewa, Queenstown, Bladensburg and New Orleans. In the Mexican war the liquid Spanish tongue furnishes such names as Molino del Rey, Buena Vista, Chapultepec, Churubusco and Resaca de la Palma, as the scenes of our great battles. But in the present war we cannot soar any higher in the realms of euphony than Bull Run, Big Bethel, Scary Creek, Dug Spring, Hoke Run, Bull Town and Pig Point.—Alas, for our present classic battle fields.—New York Herald.

A friend of ours has a little youngster theologian of four summers who, after being the other day sometime lost in thought, broke out thus: "Pa can God do everything?" "Yes, dear." "Can he do everything, Pa?" "Yes, dear." "Could he make a two year old colt in two minutes?" "Why he would not wish to do that, Freddy." "But if he did wish to could he?" "Yes certainly, if he wished to." "What in two minutes?" "Yes, in two minutes." "Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?"

Good temper is like a sunny day, it sheds a brightness over every thing; it is the sweetness of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Jefferson City, Mo., August 12.—The conductor Fred Whipple was shot at McGirks this morning, about six miles this side of California, while conducting a train of Federal soldiers. He was fired at by a concealed rebel in the woods.

Major Moore, with a detachment of the Irish Brigade, arrived from Syracuse this morning with twenty-two prisoners, captured at Georgetown with arms in their hands, en route to join Magoffin. The troops that went hence have been unable to find either Boone's or Magoffin's camp. The country is swarming with guerrillas, who appear emboldened by the news from the Southwest of the advance of the rebels.

Washington, Aug. 13. The Secretary of the Interior recently decided that the assignments of the Land Warrants in the Bank are not valid, and that the names of the assignees, to render them legal, must be written thereon at the time of the transfer.

The Treasury Department will soon issue instructions to disbursing officers, that no creditor of the Government is to be compelled to take Treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

The Privateer Sumter at Curacao.

New York, Aug. 13. The brig Sea Foam, from Curacao, reports that the privateer Sumter arrived there on the 17th, and was allowed by the Governor to coal and refit, against the protest of the United States Consul. She left on the 24th. The crew had their liberty on shore during that time, and raised the devil generally.

New York, Aug. 13. The Rebel depot at Machado Creek on the Potomac was broke up Saturday night by Lieutenant Budd of the Resolute. A number of buildings were destroyed, ten contrabands brought away, and a large muffled oared boat, capable of carrying 25 or 30 persons. A subsequent expedition destroyed a number of boats at Herring Creek on the Maryland side.

A prominent resident of White House Point, named Burke, has been arrested as a spy and Rebel messenger. An Ex-Government clerk, Flowers, was arrested near Alexandria, as a Rebel spy. Ex Congressman Somers of Maine is to be appointed Governor of Utah.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 12. The event of to-day has been the arrival of a flag of truce from Norfolk with twenty-two released prisoners of war, viz: Surgeons Edward T. Taylor of the 1st New York regiment; Jacob A. Stewart of the 1st Minn. regiment; Eugene Penquett of the 1st New York; Foster Swift of the 8th New York regiment; S. C. Thumkins of the 4th Maine regiment; W. H. Allen of the 2d Maine; James M. Lewis of the 2d Wisconsin; Gustavus Winston of the 8th New York; Chas. Degraw, do.; Norwall of the 7th New York. These surgeons remained at Sadley Church and the stone building after the battle, and were taken prisoners. They remained, some at Bull Run, and others at Manassas Junction, attending upon the wounded for two weeks after the battle, and then were sent to Richmond.

Louisville, Aug. 13. Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, has been expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee, because of his refusal to resign the judgeship. He has recently been here. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

Sandy Hook, Md., Aug. 11.—Last Wednesday news reached Maj. Ledlie that 100 rebel cavalry were at Lovettsville, Loudon county, where they were impressing and oppressing Union men. Detachments of 100 men from the Ninetieth New York Regiment under Capt. Kennedy, crossed Rock Ferry at 1 o'clock, and after a difficult march of 7 miles, reached Lovettsville at midnight. Ascertaining that the rebels had left, they retraced their journey about two miles towards the river in hopes that the Rebels would follow them.

Here they formed an ambush, laying concealed until two in the afternoon, when, ascertaining that the Rebels had not returned, they continued on their way, but when about three miles from the river they were overtaken by a boy who informed them that about 130 of Stewart's Rebel cavalry had re-occupied the town.—Although our men were tired, hungry and worn out, they unanimously voted to return and attack the Rebels.

Having gained a cornfield near the town, they discovered the rebels about thirty rods from them, and heard the rebel captain give orders to mount, and believing they were discovered and about to be charged on, Capt. Kennedy charged on the town at double quick, firing two volleys. The enemy after firing a few harmless shots made their way out of the opposite side of the town, with one lieutenant killed and five wounded. The inhabitants of Loudon county are generally Unionists, and are greatly rejoiced to be free from the rebels.

From Missouri.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 13. The Santa Fe mail, with dates to July 29th has arrived.

Lieut. Smith, of the 5th Infantry went to Chihuahua, to recover the government trains, stolen by one Kirk, a wagon master, and was taken prisoner by the Texan troops, and is now at El Paso on parole.

It is reported that there are large numbers of Texans on their way up to seize Fort Stanton, and any other government property they can find. Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Stanton. They can defend themselves if the enemy have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the Federal pickets are out five miles in every direction.

The news had reached Santa Fe that the regulars had been ordered home. If so, the Government virtually abandons the territory to the South, the volunteers being no kind of protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars—10 of infantry and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders, as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome; they thinking that as the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts, that the country is left open for them to murder and steal. They have attacked the overland mail coach and killed the driver, but were finally repulsed and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing yesterday going down the river, loaded with United States troops. Their destination is supposed to be Lexington, as the time of enlistment of the troops now there has expired.

All quiet here.